

the rules were suspended and said conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

182.9 WARSAW UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 388) recognizing the anniversaries of the Warsaw uprising and the Polish resistance to the invasion of Poland during World War II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, recognized Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. BEREUTER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said joint resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

182.10 U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM BERLIN

Mr. HAMILTON moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 476):

Whereas the people of the United States and Germany have enjoyed warm and amicable relations for 5 decades;

Whereas throughout the Cold War the existence of a free and democratic West Berlin served as a symbol of Western resolve in the face of totalitarian aggression;

Whereas the armed forces of the United States have maintained a continuous presence in defense of the city of Berlin for 49 years;

Whereas, in 1948 and 1949, the United States came to the assistance of the people of Berlin during the 462 days of the Berlin airlift;

Whereas, following the construction of the Berlin wall, the armed forces of the United States stationed in Berlin demonstrated the American resolve to participate in the defense of Western Europe;

Whereas the United States takes pride in having admirably fulfilled its administrative responsibilities over its sector in the city of Berlin;

Whereas the citizens of Berlin have reciprocated the United States' commitment by demonstrating warm and genuine hospitality and a willingness to integrate the American community deeply into the life of the city;

Whereas the American people shared the joy of the German people at the collapse of the Berlin wall and German unification;

Whereas the termination of the Warsaw Pact and the subsequent unification of Germany reduced the strategic requirement for

a continued United States military presence in Berlin;

Whereas the United States Berlin Brigade, together with French and British contingents stationed in Berlin, are now preparing for their departure from Berlin; and

Whereas the history of friendly relations and longstanding commercial and cultural bonds between the people of Berlin and the United States form a sound basis for continued warm and positive relations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the people of Germany on the unification of the Nation and the city of Berlin as it prepares to resume its position as the seat of government of united Germany;

(2) congratulates the armed forces of the United States, civilian administrators, and the American people for 5 decades of sacrifice and steadfast support for the city of Berlin;

(3) recognizes and salutes the contribution of British and French allies in the defense of Berlin;

(4) reaffirms the North Atlantic Treaty Organization obligations of the United States and America's continued support for a free, democratic, and united Germany; and

(5) welcomes the further enrichment of the relationship between the United States and the city of Berlin based on an approach fostering new traditions in economic and cultural links.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, recognized Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. BEREUTER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, *viva voce*,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BEREUTER demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, pursuant to clause 5, rule I, announced that further proceedings on the motion were postponed.

182.11 RELEASE OF AUNG SAN SUU KYI

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following resolution (H. Res. 471); as amended:

Whereas in 1988, the Burmese regime brutally suppressed nationwide pro-democracy demonstrations, resulting in the deaths of several thousand people and the imprisonment of several thousand others;

Whereas in 1989, the Burmese regime placed under house arrest Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's founding father and the most prominent figure in the pro-democracy movement;

Whereas in May 1990, the Burmese people in free and fair elections awarded over 80 percent of the National Assembly seats to the National League for Democracy;

Whereas the military regime responded to this expression of the will of the Burmese people not only by refusing to relinquish power, but by further cracking down on opposition politicians and those who supported democracy and human rights in Burma;

Whereas the inhumane practices of the regime prompted a quarter million Rohingya

refugees to flee into Bangladesh, where most remain today in refugee camps;

Whereas in 1991, Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts on behalf of a peaceful transition to democracy in Burma;

Whereas in 1993, several past winners of the Nobel Peace Prize, having been denied permission to visit Burma, traveled to Thailand to call for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi;

Whereas martial law remains in effect in Burma today, with hundreds of political prisoners in custody, human rights frequently violated, and national minorities driven into exile;

Whereas the Government of Burma has denied international humanitarian agencies free and confidential access to prisoners;

Whereas credible reports continue to link Burmese Government officials to the illegal trafficking into Thailand, for purposes of forced prostitution, of approximately 10,000 Burmese women and girls each year, many of whom are deported back to Burma infected with the virus that cause the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (commonly referred to as the "HIV virus");

Whereas the national convention convened by the Burmese Government in January 1993 to begin work on a new constitution does not have the mandate of the Burmese people, nor appear to be progressing toward putting political power in the hands of a freely elected civilian government;

Whereas the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and United Nations General Assembly have adopted consensus resolutions deploring the human rights situation in Burma and expressing grave concerns about the lack of progress toward democracy as well as abuses such as summary and arbitrary executions, torture, forced labor, and oppressive measures against women and ethnic and religious minorities;

Whereas Burma has for many years been the world's largest producer of opium and heroin;

Whereas the United States Government in each of the past 5 years has denied the Government of Burma certification under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 due to a lack of cooperation on narcotics control efforts;

Whereas the problem of drug production and trafficking in Burma cannot be adequately addressed until there is a restoration of democracy in that country;

Whereas credible reports continue to link Burmese Government officials and military officers to drug trafficking;

Whereas since 1988 the United States has been in the forefront of international efforts to promote democracy and human rights in Burma;

Whereas in 1992, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 473, which condemned human rights abuses in Burma and called upon the President to seek a mandatory international arms embargo against Burma;

Whereas in fiscal year 1993 the Congress earmarked \$1,000,000 to support assistance for Burmese refugees and students on both sides of the Thai/Burma border;

Whereas United States corporations are under increasing pressure from stockholders to divest their holdings in Burma and otherwise to refuse to do business in Burma so long as the current military regime continues to abuse the political and human rights of its people;

Whereas the Government of Thailand has invited the Burmese regime to participate in some of the meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in July 1994;

Whereas the Government of Thailand has prohibited senior officials of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma from entering Thailand;

Whereas July 19, 1994, will mark the 5th anniversary of Aung San Suu Kyi's imprisonment;

Whereas in March 1994 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights noted measures taken by the Government of Burma (including the reopening of universities, the release of over 2,000 political prisoners, the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding providing for a United Nations Commission on Human Rights presence in Arakan province to monitor the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh, and the achievement of ceasefire agreements with several ethnic and religious minority groups in Burma), but at the same time deplored the continued seriousness of the human rights situation in Burma; and

Whereas the Government of Burma has for the first time permitted meetings between foreign visitors and political prisoners (including Aung San Suu Kyi), but continues to deny the United Nations special rapporteur access to Aung San Suu Kyi: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of Burma should—

- (1) immediately and unconditionally release Burma's political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi;
- (2) permit the transfer of political power to an elected civilian government based upon the results of the 1990 election;
- (3) fully respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are the birthright of all peoples;
- (4) end the practice of forced labor, including portering for the military;
- (5) allow free and confidential access to all prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, by international humanitarian agencies;
- (6) permit international human rights organizations regular access to villages and detention centers to monitor the repatriation of Burmese victims of illegal trafficking into Thailand for purposes of forced prostitution;
- (7) implement fully the Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Commission on Human Rights and create the necessary conditions to ensure an end to the flows of refugees to neighboring countries and to facilitate the speedy repatriation and full reintegration, under conditions of safety and dignity, of those who have already fled Burma;
- (8) respect fully the obligations set forth in the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular the obligations in common article III, and make use of such relief services as may be offered by impartial humanitarian bodies; and
- (9) take effective law enforcement actions against those individuals within the Burmese Government (including the Burmese military), as well as those outside the government, who are engaged in the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics.

SEC. 2. ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is further the sense of the House of Representatives that the President, the Secretary of State, and other United States Government officials and representatives should—

- (1) urge the Government of Burma to release, immediately and unconditionally, Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners;
- (2) maintain the current United States ban on all forms of nonhumanitarian assistance to Burma;
- (3) disperse the funds previously appropriated to support assistance for Burmese

refugees and students along the Thai/Burma border;

(4) maintain current limitations on the provision of bilateral narcotics control assistance to the Government of Burma until that government demonstrates a genuine commitment to combating the scourge of illicit narcotics production and trafficking while continuing, and if appropriate, strengthening international efforts through the United Nations Drug Control Program to reduce and eliminate the massive heroin production and trade from Burma that now threatens the world;

(5) continue to oppose loans to Burma in accordance with chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(6) consider imposing further economic sanctions against Burma, and encourage other members of the international community to take similar steps;

(7) elevate the issues of democracy and human rights in Burma in the conduct of United States relations with other members of the international community, particularly in coordination with Japan, China, and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

(8) maintain United States support for the appointment by the United Nations Secretary General of a special envoy to focus on conflict resolution as the basis of national reconciliation and the restoration of democracy in Burma;

(9) urge the Government of Thailand to work with the Government of Burma to investigate the involvement of border police in both countries in the illegal trafficking of women and girls into Thailand for purposes of forced prostitution;

(10) ensure that, during the July 1994 Post-Ministerial Conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Secretary of State calls on the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to support the international consensus on Burma by urging the Government of Burma to unconditionally release Aung San Suu Kyi and to indicate its willingness to cooperate with a special envoy appointed by the United Nations Secretary General;

(11) maintain the unilateral United States arms embargo against Burma, and encourage the other members of the international community, most particularly People's Republic of China, Thailand, and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to prohibit arms sales and transfers to Burma;

(12) encourage other members of the international community to halt all nonhumanitarian assistance to Burma or, at a minimum, to condition any new official assistance on significant progress by the Government of Burma toward respecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its people;

(13) encourage the legislatures of other nations to call for the restoration of a democratic government in Burma, including the release from prison of Aung San Suu Kyi and the other parliamentarians elected in 1990; and

(14) continue to encourage the United Nations and its specialized agencies operating in Burma—

(A) to use particular care to ensure that their activities meet basic human needs, do not benefit the present military regime in Rangoon, and promote the enjoyment of internationally recognized human rights, and

(B) to work through nongovernmental organizations to the greatest possible extent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, recognized Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey and Mr. BEREUTER, each for 20 minutes.

After debate,

The question being put, viva voce,

Will the House suspend the rules and agree to said resolution, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

So, two-thirds of the Members present having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said resolution, as amended, was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

82.12 DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey moved to suspend the rules and agree to the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 151); as amended:

Whereas the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the international community had been led to believe that the presidential election held in Nigeria on June 12, 1993, would result in a return to full democratic civilian rule in Nigeria;

Whereas General Ibrahim Babangida, the head of Nigeria's military government at the time of the June 12, 1993, election, interrupted the release of the election results on June 23, 1993, and later annulled the election, thereby preventing a return to civilian rule;

Whereas the election process indicated that voters in Nigeria—a country with a population of approximately 90,000,000 individuals comprising 250 ethnic groups and spread across 357,000 square miles—were expressing a spirit of national unity that transcended ethnic, religious, and regional allegiances;

Whereas reported returns suggested that Moshood Abiola of the Social Democratic Party was receiving a substantial majority of the votes cast, leading the poll in 20 of the 30 states in Nigeria;

Whereas the annulment of the presidential elections resulted in various forms of civil unrest, which in turn led to the death of more than 100 individuals;

Whereas an interim government established by General Babangida on August 27, 1993, and headed by Ernest Shonekan, failed to win the support of the Nigerian people;

Whereas General Sani Abacha took power on November 17, 1993, appointing an unelected provisional ruling council to govern Nigeria;

Whereas General Abacha and the provisional ruling council, upon taking power, stated their commitment to an early return to civilian and democratic rule, and named several prominent democratic political figures to serve in the government;

Whereas the political and economic conditions in Nigeria have continued to deteriorate in the months since Abacha took control of the country;

Whereas the faith of the Nigerian people in the viability of the nation as a unified whole must be preserved, and the balkanization of Nigeria guarded against;

Whereas the people of Nigeria have not accepted the continuation of military rule and have courageously spoken out in favor of the rapid return of democratic and civilian rule;

Whereas on May 15, 1994, a broad coalition of Nigerian democrats formed the National Democratic Coalition calling upon the military government to step down in favor of the winner of the June 12, 1993, election;

Whereas the confidence of the Nigerian people and the international community in the provisional ruling council's commitment